§ 0.157  Federal Bureau of Investigation—Drug Enforcement Administration Senior Executive Service.

(a) Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3151, there is established a personnel system for senior personnel within the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) to be known as the FBI-DEA Senior Executive Service (FBI-DEA SES).

(b) Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3151(b)(2)(B), a career employee in the civil service is one who occupies, or who within the last 5 years occupied, a permanent position in the competitive service, a career-type permanent position in the excepted service, or a permanent position in the SES while serving under a career
appointment. A career-type permanent position in the excepted service does not include:

(1) A Schedule C position authorized under 5 CFR 213.3301;
(2) A position that meets the same criteria as a Schedule C position; and
(3) A position where the incumbent is traditionally removed upon a change in Presidential Administration.

(c) Except as to the position of Deputy Director of the FBI (which remains subject to the exclusive authority of the Attorney General), the FBI-DEA SES is subject to the overall supervision and direction of the Deputy Attorney General, who shall ensure that the FBI-DEA SES is designed and administered in compliance with all statutory and regulatory requirements.

(d) The Attorney General retains the authority to recommend members of the FBI-DEA SES for Presidential Rank Awards.

[A 28 CFR Ch. 1 (7–1–11 Edition) § 0.158
Reserved

§ 0.159 Redelegation of authority.

Except as to the authority delegated by § 0.147, the authority conferred by this subpart X upon heads of organizational units may be redelegated by them, respectively, to any of their subordinates. Existing delegations of authority to officers and employees and to U.S. Attorneys, not inconsistent with this subpart X, made by any officer named in this section or by the Assistant Attorney General for Administration, shall continue in force and effect until modified or revoked.


Subpart Y—Authority To Compromise and Close Civil Claims and Responsibility for Judgments, Fines, Penalties, and Forfeitures

§ 0.160 Offers that may be accepted by Assistant Attorneys General.

(a) Subject to the limitations set forth in paragraph (d) of this section, Assistant Attorneys General are authorized, with respect to matters assigned to their respective divisions, to:

(1) Accept offers in compromise of claims asserted by the United States in all cases in which the difference between the gross amount of the original claim and the proposed settlement does not exceed $2,000,000 or 15 percent of the original claim, whichever is greater;

(2) Accept offers in compromise of, or settle administratively, claims against the United States in all cases in which the principal amount of the proposed settlement does not exceed $2,000,000; and

(3) Accept offers in compromise in all nonmonetary cases.

(b) Subject to the limitations set forth in paragraph (d) of this section, the Assistant Attorney General, Tax Division, is further authorized to accept offers in compromise of, or settle administratively, claims against the United States, regardless of the amount of the proposed settlement, in all cases in which the Joint Committee on Taxation has indicated that it has no adverse criticism of the proposed settlement.

(c) Subject to the limitations set forth in paragraph (d) of this section, the Assistant Attorney General, Environment and Natural Resources Division, is further authorized to approve settlements under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, 42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq., regardless of the amount of the proposed settlement, with:

(1) Parties whose contribution to contamination at a hazardous waste site is de minimis within the meaning of 42 U.S.C. 9622(g); or

(2) Parties whose responsibility can be equitably allocated and are:

(A) Paying at least the allocated amount; or

(B) Unable to pay the allocated amount as confirmed by a qualified financial expert.

(d) Any proposed settlement, regardless of amount or circumstances, must be referred to the Deputy Attorney General or the Associate Attorney General, as appropriate:

(1) When, for any reason, the compromise of a particular claim would, as